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FOR THE YEAR 1945.

L. A. M. JOHNSTON,
B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

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Brereton Limited, Printers,
Hetton-le-Hole and Houghton-le-Spring.

PARK VIEW,

HETTON-LE-HOLE.

Mr. Chairman and Members,

I have pleasure in submitting my Fifth Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary Circumstances of Hetton Urban District, being for the year 1945, with which is incorporated the report of the Senior Sanitary Inspector.

Since the World War only finished in August 1945, there is not much to report on new tasks commenced since labour and materials were still in very short supply. The two most outstanding exceptions are that plans were well advanced for commencing housebuilding at the beginning of 1946 and that the first step was taken towards privy conversions.

I wish to tender the sincere thanks of myself and colleagues in this department to all members of the Council and fellow officers for the loyal help always so readily given.

I am,

Mr. Chairman and Members,

Your obedient servant,

LILIAN A. M. JOHNSTON.

To the Chairman and Members

Hetton Urban District Council.

Public Health Officers of the Authority.

These are the same as in 1941, excepting that an additional fully-trained Nurse is now employed at the Isolation Hospital; the staff consisting thereiore of Matron and Two Nurses.

Statistics and Social Conditions of the Area.

Area in acres—4527 acres.

Registrar General's estimate of resident population—mid 1945—18,250.

Number of inhabited houses (end of 1945) according to Rate Books—4 968.

Rateable Value—£61,173.

Sum represented by a penny rate—£222.

Social Conditions and Chief Industries.

The chief industry in the district is coal mining. Unemployment became still further reduced towards the end of the year as men and women became absorbed in war industries and enrolled on active service. The Registrar General's estimate of the general population for mid-year 1945 is 18,250, is apparently based on the assumption of a considerable number of persons having left the district for above occupations.

Vital Statistics.

Births and Birth Rate.

The nett number of live births (as corrected by the Registrar-General for outward and inward transfers) during 1945 was 377 as compared with 415 for 1944.

Sex and legitimacy classification are shown thus:

		Total	Male	Female	
Live Births	Legitimate	365	192	173	Birth Rate per 1000 of the estim'ted pop'lation 20.65
	Illegitimate	12	9	3	

The Registrar-General states the Birth Rate per 1,000 population in England and Wales (live births) was 16.1 for 1945

The following table shows (1) the total number of births (2) the number of males born (3) the number of females born (4) the birth rate per 1,000 population and (5) the total increase of population (i.e. the excess of births over deaths) for 1945, compared with the years 1937—1944.

Year	Total births	Males	Females	Rate per 1,000	Total increase
1937	354	181	173	18.50	134
1938	393	200	193	20.10	161
1939	355	183	172	18.34	153
1940	328	160	160	17.53	98
1941	319	157	162	17.53	109
1942	367	177	190	20.80	170
1943	339	173	166	13.62	127
1944	415	213	202	23.13	237
1945	377	201	176	20.65	185

Still Births—During 1945 there were 15 still births in the district.

		Total	Male	Female	
Still Births	Legitimate	13	7	6	giving a Rate of 38.26 per 1000 total (live & still births) births
	Illegitimate	2	1	1	

There is a still birth rate per 1,000 population of 0.82 in the district as compared with 0.46 for England and Wales.

Deaths and Death Rate.

The Registrar-General reports that after correction for outward and inward transfers, 192 residents in the Hetton Urban District died, being 107 males and 85 females.

The death rate, therefore, corrected for outward and inward transfers and including deaths from all causes and at all ages was 10.52, the population being estimated at 18,250. That for England and Wales was 11.4.

Locally compiled and correct figures are as follows:—

During 1945 there were 134 deaths registered as having occurred within the district, being 72 males and 62 females. Of these 3 males and 2 females did not normally reside in the area, therefore 69 males and 60 females having their permanent residence within the district died therein. 38 males and 25 females whose permanent residence was within the area died outside it. The total number of deaths, therefore, corrected for outward and inward transfers, is 192, being 107 males and 85 females.

Total Deaths under Five Years (corrected locally).

During 1945, 23 children died under the age of five years. Therefore 11.9 per cent. of the total deaths was of deaths of children under five years of age.

Deaths in Institutions.

Of the 63 residents who died outside the district, 3 died in private houses, 1 in the pits, 1 in a Royal Ordnance Factory, 2 by drowning in the sea, and 2 outside. The remaining 54 died in institutions, as follows:

Sunderland Royal Infirmary	22
Children's Hospital, Sunderland	2
Heath House, Houghton-le-Spring ...	6
Winterton House, Sedgefield	4
Memorial Hospital, Darlington	1
Princess Mary Maternity Hospital, Newcastle	1
Relton House, Chester-le-Street	7
Hospital for Infectious Diseases, Sunderland	2
37, Crossgate, Durham	2
Oaklands, Bishop Auckland	1
Leeholme, Easington	4
Royal Victoria Infirmary, Newcastle ...	1
Lambert Memorial Hospital, Sowerby ...	1

One resident in the district died in the Rainton Bridge Hospital, therefore of the total 192 deaths of residents, 55 or 28.06 per cent. occurred in Institutions.

Deaths from Puerperal Causes. (Headings 29 and 30 of the Registrar-General's short list).

There were no deaths among women from puerperal sepsis or other puerperal causes.

The following Comparative Figures are available for England and Wales:

Death Rate per 1000 total (live and still) births from Puerperal Sepsis	...	0.25
Death Rate per 1000 total (live and still) births from Other Puerperal Causes		1.22

Notifications Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia per 1000 total Births (live and still)

England and Wales	...	...	9.93
Hetton Urban District	...	...	5.1

Death Rate of Infants under One Year.

17 children died during 1945 before attaining the age of one year, being 8 legitimate males, 7 legitimate females and 2 illegitimate males.

During 1944, 26 children died during this age period.

The following table shows the death rate of infants under one year of age according to the total number of live births and legitimacy for the years 1937-1945.

	All Infants per 1000 live births	Legitimate Infants per 1000 legitimate live births	Illegitimate Infants per 1000 illegitimate live births
1937	65.0	63.0	111.0
1938	83.9	83.9	—
1939	36.3	37.0	—
1940	80.9	76.1	250.0
1941	59.00	58.64	83.33
1942	49.05	50.70	—
1943	62.21	58.61	133.33
1944	62.65	60.45	111.11
1945	45.09	41.09	166.66

The death rate of children under one year of age per 1000 live births in England and Wales for the year ending 1945, was 46.

For the purpose of these and following statistics the population of the various wards has been taken as follows:

Easington Lane	5438
Hetton	4952
Hetton Downs	5731
Rainton and Moorsley	2129
Total ...	18250

The ratio of infantile deaths per 1000 population is:

Easington Lane	1.21
Hetton	0.40
Hetton Downs	0.69
Rainton and Moorsley	1.8

Of the 17 infants who died under one year of age, the cause of death was in 1 case attributable to congenital malformation, and 5 were due to prematurity and debility, giving a percentage of 29.4 due to this cause. Three or 17.6 % of the total deaths under one year of age were due to pneumonia.

The following table shows in detail the amount and causes of infantile deaths under one year of age during 1945 and also the number of deaths at the various ages, viz— 3 under one week, 2 between 1 and 2 weeks, 2 between 2 and 3 weeks, 0 between 3 and 4 weeks, 4 between 1 and 3 months, 3 between 3 months and 6 months, 1 between 6 months and 9 months, and 2 between 9 months and 12 months, a total of 17.

Since the total deaths from all causes and at all ages in the district was 192, 8.85 per cent. of the total deaths were of children under one year of age. Of these under one year of age 17.65 per cent were under one week.

Infant Mortality during the year ended 31st December, 1945.

Nett deaths from stated causes at various ages under 1 year of age.

Causes of Death	Under 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total under 4 weeks	4 weeks and under 3 m'nths	3 months and under 6 m'nths	6 months and under 9 m'nths	9 months and under 12 m'ths	Total Deaths under 1 year
All Causes { Certified	3	2	2	...	7	4	3	1	2	17
All Causes { Uncertified	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...
Small-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chicken-pox	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	1	1
Scarlet Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria and Croup...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tubercular Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abdominal Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...
	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Meningitis (not Tuberculous)...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Convulsions	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	..	...	2
Laryngitis	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	3
Diarrhoea	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Enteritis	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	3
Gastritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Syphilis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Rickets	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suffocation, overlying	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Injury at Birth ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Atelectasis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
Congenital Malf'mat'ns	...	..	...	...	..	1	...	...	...	1
Premature Birth ...	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	3
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus ...	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	2
Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other causes	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
	3	2	2	...	7	4	3	1	2	17

Nett Live Births—	Legitimate		Illegitimate		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
Corrected as per Registrar General ...	192	173	9	3	= 377
Nett Deaths	8	7	2	0	= 17

During 1945 there were 164 deaths certified by registered medical practitioners, 13 by the Coroner after inquest (without post mortem), 6 by the Coroner after post mortem without inquest and 9 uncertified.

The ratio of deaths (at all ages and corrected) in the various wards is shown in the following two tables, the first showing the number of deaths which occurred in each ward (and in the district) during each of the four quarters, i.e. Seasonal incidence, and the second showing the age distribution of the deaths in the various wards.

Table I. Seasonal Incidence.

Ward	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	Total
Easington Lane	16	11	14	15	56
Hetton	16	10	9	14	49
Hetton Downs	17	15	16	13	61
Rainton & M'rsley	10	7	1	8	26
Totals	59	43	40	50	192

Table II. Age Incidence.

Ward.	Under 1 year.	1-2 years.	2-5 years.	5-15 years.	15-25 years.	25-45 years.	45-65 years.	65-75 years.	75 years & over.	Total.
Easington Lane	7	1	2	2	7	2	10	14	11	56
Hetton	2	1	0	0	1	4	11	16	14	49
Hetton Downs	4	0	0	1	2	4	23	18	9	61
Rainton and Moorsley	4	1	1	0	0	2	5	5	8	26
Total	17	3	3	3	10	12	49	53	42	192

During the year under consideration there was one death from the chief zymotic diseases, giving a death rate per 1000 population from this cause of 0.05.

There were 4 deaths from " infantile " diarrhoea (under 2 years of age), giving a death rate per 1000 live births of 10.61 compared with 5.6 for England and Wales.

In 1944 there were 3 deaths from the chief zymotic diseases, equivalent to a death rate of 0.17 per 1000 population.

Comparative Table :

No. of Deaths in Hetton Urban District

Population 1945—18,250.

Year	All Causes	Typhoid & Paratyph'd	Smallpox	Measles	Scarlet Fev.	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Influenza	Diarrhoea under 2 yrs	Total
1939	202	0	0	1	0	1	2	3	1	8
1940	230	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
1941	210	0	0	3	0	0	1	1	2	7
1942	197	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	4
1943	212	0	0	2	0	2	3	2	3	12
1944	178	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	3	7
1945	192	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	4	8

Death Rates in Hetton Urban District per 1000 population as compared with those for England and Wales.

Hn—Hetton Urban Dist. ; EW—England and Wales.

All Causes		Typhoid & Paratyph'd Fevers		Smallpox		Measles		Scarlet Fev.		Whooping Cough		Diphtheria		Influenza	
Hn	EW	Hn	EW	Hn	EW	Hn	EW	Hn	EW	Hn	EW	Hn	EW	Hn	EW
12.03	12.1	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.05	0.03	0.10	0.05	0.15	0.21
14.05	14.3	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.05	0.06	0.00	0.32
11.54	12.9	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.16	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.05	0.07	0.05	0.19
11.16	11.6	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.11	0.05	0.00	0.09
12.08	12.1	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.03	0.17	0.03	0.11	0.37
9.92	11.6	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.11	0.02	0.05	0.12
10.52	11.4	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.05	0.08

Causes of Death in Hetton Urban District during 1945.

	Causes of Death.	Male	Female
All Causes		107	85
1.	Typhoid and paratyphoid fever	1	0
2.	Cerebro-spinal fever	1	0
3.	Scarlet Fever	0	0
4.	Whooping Cough	0	0
5.	Diphtheria	0	0
6.	Tuberculosis of respiratory system	2	4
7.	Other forms of tuberculosis	0	1
8.	Syphilitic Diseases	0	0
9.	Influenza	0	1
10.	Measles	1	1
11.	Acute Polio Myelitis and Polio-Encephalitis	0	0
12.	Acute Infantile Encephalitis	0	0
13.	Cancer of Buccal Cavity and Oesophagus (Male)	3	0
	Uterus (Female)	0	1
14.	Cancer of Stomach and Duodenum	8	7
15.	Cancer of Breast	0	1
16.	Cancer, all other sites	4	9
17.	Diabetes	2	3
18.	Intra Cranial Vasular Lesions	11	8
19.	Heart Disease	24	17
20.	Other diseases of Circulatory System	6	0
21.	Bronchitis	3	6
22.	Pneumonia	3	1
23.	Other respiratory diseases	4	1
24.	Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum	2	0
25.	Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	3	1
26.	Appendicitis	0	1
27.	Other digestive diseases	1	3
28.	Nephritis	3	4
29.	Puerperal and Post-Abortive Sepsis	0	0
30.	Other maternal causes	0	0
31.	Premature Birth	1	2
32.	Congenital debility, malformations, etc.	2	3
33.	Suicide	2	0
34.	Road Traffic Accidents	2	0
35.	Other violent causes	7	0
36.	All other causes	11	10

The following table shows the Birth-rates, Death-rates, Analysis of Mortality, Maternal Death-rates, and Case-rates for certain Infectious Diseases for the year 1945, for England and Wales, 126 County Boroughs and Great Towns including London, 148 Smaller Towns. (Resident Population 25,000 to 50,000), compared with those for Hetton-le-Hole.

Birth-rates, Civilian Death-rates, Analysis of Mortality, Maternal Mortality and Case rates for certain infectious diseases in the Year 1945
Provisional figures based on Weekly and Quarterly Returns.

	England & Wales.	126 County Boro's. and Great Towns including London	148 Smaller Towns (Resid't populations 25,000 to 50,000 at 1931 Census).	London Administrative County.	Hetton Urban District.
	Rates per 1,000 Civilian Population				
BIRTHS—					
Live	16.1	19.1	19.2	15.7	20.65
Still	0.46	0.58	0.53	0.40	0.82
DEATHS—					
All Causes	11.4	13.5	12.3	13.8	10.52
Typhoid and Paratyphoid ...	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05
Scarlet Fever	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—
Whooping Cough	0 02	0 02	0.01	0.02	—
Diphtheria	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	
Influenza	0.08	0.07	0 07	0.07	0 05
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	-
Measles	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.10
	Rates per 1,000 Live Births				
Deaths under 1 year of age ..	46	54	43	53	45.09
Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2 years of age	5.6	7.8	4.5	7.6	10.61
	Rates per 1,000 Civilian Population				
NOTIFICATIONS—					
Typhoid Fever	0.01	0.01	0.01	0 01	0.05
Paratyphoid Fever ...	0 01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Cerebro Spinal Fever ...	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.16
Scarlet Fever	1 89	2 02	2.03	1.57	1.80
Whooping Cough ...	1.64	1.65	1.47	1.25	1.53
Diphtheria ...	0.46	0.52	0.56	0.31	1.80
Erysipelas	0 25	0.28	0.24	0.31	0.21
Smallpox	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Measles	11.67	10.89	11.19	9.03	3.45
Pneumonia	0.87	1.03	0.72	0.78	1.09
	Rates per 1,000 Total Births (Live and Still)				
(a) NOTIFICATIONS—					
Puerperal Fever ...	9 93	12 65	8 81	3.60	0.00
Puerperal Pyrexia				15 87	0 10

(b) MATERNAL MORTALITY—England and Wales.

No. 140 Abortion with Sepsis	No. 141 Abortion without Sepsis	No. 147 Puerperal Infections	Nos. 142-6 148-150 Other
0.25	0.08	0.24	1.22

ABORTION: Mortality per million Women aged 15-45 England and Wales:

No. 140 with Sepsis	No. 141 without Sepsis
18	6

Causes of Death.

(a) Tuberculosis.

There were 6 deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis and 1 from non-pulmonary tuberculosis during 1945, being equivalent to a death rate, per 1000 population, of 0.32 from the pulmonary form and 0.05 from the non-pulmonary.

Comparative Table:

Year	No. of Deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Death Rate per 1000 population from Pulmonary Tuberculosis England and Wales	Death Rate per 1000 population from Pulmonary Tuberculosis Hetton Urban District	No. of Deaths from Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Death Rate per 1000 population from Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis England and Wales	Death Rate per 1000 population from Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis Hetton Urban District
1937	13	.58	.66	3	.11	.15
1938	12	.53	.62	5	.16	.26
1939	11	Not available	.57	2	Not available	.14
1940	13	Not available	.70	3	Not available	.16
1941	7	.601	.38	0	.127	.00
1942	10	Not available	.56	3	Not available	.17
1943	9	.557	.51	4	.111	.22
1944	9	.524	.50	2	.103	.11
1945	6	.519	.32	1	.100	.05

(b) Heart Disease.

Heart disease was, as in former years the chief cause of death throughout the area. 41 persons, being 24 males and 17 females were certified to have died from heart disease. This is equivalent to 21.35 per cent. of the total deaths and a mortality rate of 2.24 per 1000 population.

Comparative Table:

Year	Total Deaths All Causes	Deaths due to Heart Disease	M	F	Death Rate per 1000 population All Causes	Death Rate per 1000 population Heart Disease	Percentage Total Deaths due to Heart Disease
1937	220	46	27	19	11.5	2.34	20.91
1938	232	53	33	20	11.9	2.72	22.85
1939	202	42	24	18	10.5	2.18	20.79
1940	230	42	20	22	12.33	2.25	18.26
1941	210	43	20	23	11.55	2.31	20.48
1942	197	33	19	14	11.16	1.87	16.77
1943	212	42	20	22	12.08	2.4	19.81
1944	178	34	20	14	9.92	1.89	17.1
1945	192	41	24	17	10.52	2 24	21 35

Rheumatism.

One of the most common causes of heart disease is rheumatism and more particularly is it due to the acute forms in the child and adolescent. Growing pains in the child are not infrequently due to rheumatism but the more disastrous types are rheumatic fever, though it might be apparently a slight attack, and chorea, more commonly known as St. Vitus Dance.

It is now recognised that many cases of these types are due to a streptococcal infection and are definitely contagious. Investigations and observations have proved the spread of rheumatic fever from one child to another in a family, particularly where there is overcrowding, and the elimination of this is only one of the many important factors which necessitates the improvement of housing conditions as soon as possible.

Medical opinion is rapidly being converted to the realisation of the necessity of notification of cases of acute rheumatism in children and adolescents, and it would seem that this view is now being supported by the medical advisers of the Ministry of Health with the result that it is highly probable that this will soon be added to those diseases which are compulsorily notifiable.

Cancer.

33 deaths — being 15 males and 18 females, were due to cancer. This is equivalent to 17.18 per cent. of the total deaths, or a mortality rate of 1.8 per 1000 population.

The mortality rate for England and Wales for 1945 was 1.945.

The following table shows the number of deaths due to cancer in Hetton Urban District and the mortality rate from this disease in the years 1937—1945.

Year	Number of Deaths Male	Female	Total	Mortality Rate per 1000 pop.
1937	11	15	26	1.35
1938	18	17	35	1.80
1939	13	16	29	1.50
1940	15	17	32	1.71
1941	14	11	25	1.37
1942	14	13	27	1.53
1943	11	19	30	1.70
1944	12	10	22	1.22
1945	15	18	33	1.80

Fear of operation and even a horror of diagnosis of cancer prevents a number of people from seeking medical advice early in the disease. Yet the efficacy of treatment, if given early, is steadily increasing. If all with any abnormality of health or unexplained swellings, particularly after the age of 45, would seek advice early many lives could be saved and much suffering avoided.

Treatment by radium is available at Sunderland Royal Infirmary whilst the large clinic for the North of England is at the Royal Victoria Infirmary, Newcastle.

The following shows the sites of lesion, sex and age distribution of those who have died during 1945 from cancer as compiled from local returns.

Site. Males—Ages.	Site. Females—Ages.
Stomach— 57, 58, 62, 66, 70, 75, 76	Stomach— 43, 56, 59, 63, 65, 65, 66
Aesophagus— 68	Aesophagus— 51
Colon— 53, 70	Ovary— 56, 62
Spine— 74	Uterus— 62
Pharynx— 70	Colon— 80
Tongue— 70	Rectum— 54
Ventricle— 76	Breast— 83
Lung— 55	Mediastinum— 48
	Femur— 61
	Liver— 72
	Pancreas— 80

General Provision of Health Services in the Area.

Public Health Officers of the Authority.

See commencement of Report.

Development or changes in the following Services.

Laboratory Facilities.

As before.

Ambulance Facilities.

As before.

Nursing in the Home.

As before.

Clinics and Treatment Centres.

There is no change in the services provided, all being maintained and administered by the County Council.

Hospitals — Public and Voluntary.

There is no change in the services provided.

Sanitary Circumstances of the Area.

Water Supply.

The major portion of the supply is by the Council's water undertaking, the whole of the Hetton Downs, Hetton and Easington Lane wards being supplied from this source. This water being drawn from limestone strata at a very great depth below the surface is, although hard, very unlikely to receive any contamination. The water has a Ph. value of 7·4 and there is no question of plumbo-solvency, or signs of serious contamination, our water is, however, treated by chlorination, a modern plant which first came into operation early in 1943 being provided for this purpose. Some portions of the area are, however, supplied from independent sources, the Rainton ward being supplied direct by the Durham County Water Board, and this supply is found to be wholesome and adequate, and much softer than the Hetton water. Complaints are, however, received from time to time of water shortages in certain of the higher portions of that district. The Moorsley district is supplied by the Colliery Company with spring water which is collected in a reservoir at Low Moorsley and thence pumped to a reservoir at High Moorsley in order to obtain sufficient head. This water has from time to time been found to be below a reasonable standard of purity, although during the year under review there was no cause for complaints in this respect. It has, however, for some years been treated by chlorination,

and frequent samples are taken both by the Colliery Company's chemist and at least once monthly by the staff of the Health Department. Variations in the purity are, therefore, quickly noted and dealt with. The water supply in this portion of the district is adequate but the method of distribution is far from ideal. The mains, which largely consist of small bore iron pipe, are near the surface, and in many cases exposed, and as the major portion of the houses in Moorsley are served by street stand pipes which are few in number, residents have to travel unreasonable distances to obtain water, and during the winter months prolonged freezing up of the supply is common. In periods when the main supply fails it is common for the residents to use a spring at High Moorsley to obtain their water. Periodical samples of this water are also taken and the results indicate that it is generally quite pure and wholesome, despite the fact that the collecting chamber is badly constructed and often full of rubbish such as discarded tins, and also accessible to cattle, the consequent danger of fouling being, therefore, always present. Certain of the farms also have independent supplies, generally maintained by the Colliery Company, and a small group of houses at Rainton Bridge is supplied by spring water which is piped through to them. The estimated population supplied from the Council's mains is 18,270, some 5,134 houses being supplied direct from the main, and 52 from stand pipes in the streets.

The establishment of the Public Health Laboratory, which makes bacteriological examinations of samples submitted by the Council free of charge, has considerably eased the cost of sampling, and samples are taken from all these supplies at least once monthly throughout the year, further samples also being taken for chemical examination at frequent intervals. In the event of variation in the supply being found more frequent sampling is carried out until a satisfactory supply is restored, and generally it can be said that, apart from minor variations, the sample results indicated that a good supply of wholesome water was available throughout the district The number of samples submitted by the Health Department during the year for bacteriological examination totalled 32 and in addition 4 samples for chemical examination also taken. These figures do not include samples taken by your Surveyor's department from the Council's own water undertaking or samples taken by the Colliery Company's staff of that portion of the supply for which they are responsible.

So far as the Council's own water undertaking is concconcerned it has, like most other public services, suffered to some extent during the war years owing to the prevailing shortage of labour and the wasteage consequent on the time lag in carrying out repairs.

The Council have for a number of years operated a scheme for the maintenance of water fittings at a nominal charge of a shilling per year This scheme appears in latter years to have become uneconomic in operation largely owing to the increase in the number of water fittings and also because in the course of years many fittings have become worn out. An increase in the standing charge was therefore projected and it is possible that many owners who previously par-

ticipated in the scheme will leave it. There is no doubt that this scheme had a definite value in saving wasteage of water and this is important as it is becoming increasingly evident that so far as the Council's own water undertaking is concerned, there is a shortage in supply which has made it necessary to obtain assistance from outside bodies, any deficiency in the supply being made up from the connection to the Sunderland and South Shields main at Rainton Bridge.

The district, of course, now has a large number of water-closets in operation, but these do not appear to affect the water consumption to the extent it might be expected, in fact it is proposed with the latest type of Council house to provide two water-closets. In some of the higher portions of the area, however, particularly in Easington Lane, complaints have been received from time to time of the slow filling of cisterns. This might be attributed to poor pressure but in many cases examination proved that it was due to services which had been put in with a small size of pipe or the pipe bore had become reduced owing to lime deposit, this, owing to the hardness of the water, being a common cause of trouble particularly with ball taps, etc.

Drainage and Sewerage.

The sewers of the district all drain to the Glebe Sewerage Works at Rainton Bridge and these works continued during the year to function satisfactorily. The drainage system has generally been well maintained but in certain portions of the area faults in sewers, largely due to damage by mining subsidence will have to be dealt with before further privy conversions can be carried out.

It was necessary during 1945 to serve 30 informal notices with respect to drainage defects and these were all attended to more or less promptly, despite difficulties in obtaining labour and materials. It was not necessary in any case to follow up the informal notice by a statutory notice.

Closet Accommodation.

At the end of 1945 the numbers of each type of convenience existing in the district were as follows:
Water closets 4023; Ash closets 1346; Ash-pit privies 17.

No scheme for the conversion of ash-closets and privies to the water carriage system was in operation during the year, but in the Autumn the question of further conversions received attention and a small scheme comprising some 178 conversions in the Hetton Downs area was put forward for consideration. The houses in question were mostly owned by the Colliery Company, and the matter was, therefore, discussed with them and they agreed to a scheme involving the conversion of these closets by easy stages. An attempt was made to obtain a Government grant towards the scheme, as prior to the war, the main schemes of privy conversions were carried out with the assistance of the Unemployment Grants committee, 75% of the Council's half of the cost being obtained, the burden on the local rate being, therefore, negligible. The Ministry, however, stated that, whilst sanctioning the present scheme, there were

no funds available for the purpose of providing a grant, and the cost of the works will therefore fall upon the owners and the rate fund. This is unfortunate, in as much as the current cost of conversions is likely to be high, in fact at least three times the pre-war cost. Despite these difficulties there is evidence of a definite desire to obtain conversions throughout the district and numerous enquiries were received during the year regarding this, the work, however, not being carried out in every case as some of the applicants found the cost prohibitive. The Council still continue to subsidize conversions to the extent of one half of the contract price prevailing at the outbreak of war, namely £3 11s. 6d., and persons carrying out conversions on their own behalf receive a grant of this amount towards the cost. This does provide some encouragement for the improvement to be carried out but, of course, owing to present high costs does not greatly assist the owner. It does, however, to some extent help to reduce the number of conversions which it will be necessary to carry out when things revert to normal, and as this work is carried out under the direct supervision of the Health Department the use of satisfactory fittings and the carrying out of the work to a proper specification is ensured. Nine closet conversions were carried out in this manner during 1945 and two additional water-closets were provided. Two ash closets and one water closet were demolished.

It was necessary to serve 46 informal notices with respect to defects in water closets during the year and these were all completed without recourse to statutory notice.

Refuse Collection and Disposal.

This work is carried out by direct labour under the supervision of the Chief Sanitary Inspector, and six motors and 15 men are employed for this purpose. An additional motor being avaiable in the event of breakdowns, it is possible to systematically overhaul the fleet, and despite the fact that the majority of the vehicles are old it has been possible to maintain them in good running condition with an economical performance.

Repairs are carried out at the depot by the Council's mechanic, even body work being undertaken in recent years owing to the difficulty of getting this type of work done outside in a reasonable time, and a number of the bodies now in use have been entirely reconstructed at your own depot.

It is necessary in addition to hire a horse and cart which works on an average 21 hours per week to deal with certain isolated premises which are impossible of access to the motor vehicles.

Three tips are available for the disposal of the refuse, namely:— at the Hazard Colliery, at Bull Wells and at the Gill. The latter tip, however, has been more or less rendered useless for years by the erection of a communal air-raid shelter at the entrance, forming a dangerous bottle neck, the bulk of the refuse, therefore, goes to the other two tips where considerable tipping space is still available. The tips are controlled

as far as the supply of suitable material will allow, and are regularly inspected and treated for rat infestation. Generally, little trouble is nowadays experienced from tip fires as, owing to the elimination by salvage of a large proportion of the inflammable waste material which was previously tipped, the tips are much less offensive and more readily kept tidy. There is also less material of food value to vermin. There is no doubt, however, that with the cessation of hostilities much material which should have been salvaged is appearing amongst the refuse. Some trouble was experienced during the year from fire at the Hazard tip, as the configuration of this tip made a steep face necessary, but the fire was got under control, and it was possible as tipping progressed to construct a road down to the lower levels where tipping is being carried out in shallow layers and the risk of fire is not so great. The general shortage of tinned goods, and also the fact that the tins are salvaged mean an almost complete absence of tins from the refuse. This assists better consolidation of the tips and prevents the possibility of subsidence which generally occurs when tins amongst the refuse corrode and finally collapse.

A large percentage of the refuse is still utilised by farmers for reclaiming land under the extended cultivation plan and also for making good damage to fields caused by colliery subsidence. This, in some cases, did cause an extended lead for tipping but disposal of refuse in this manner helps to conserve the regular tips for future use, a point of some importance as there is no doubt that in the future the finding of tips will become a matter of some difficulty, and this method of disposal also assists food production.

It was found possible during the year, despite difficulties in supply, to continue with the scheme for the renewal of ashbins. This scheme came into being in 1936 with the intention of obtaining as far as possible a standardised receptacle throughout the district, as it has been found from experience that if owners are left to provide their own receptacles there is always the possibility that bins of inadequate size are put in which require emptying more frequently than the usual routine weekly visit. A stock of 24 in. by 18 in. galvanised ashbins of substantial construction has always been maintained, and when the attention of the owner is drawn to the need for a new bin he is at the same time offered the opportunity of purchasing one from the Council at a reasonable price, which has during the years varied considerably owing to increased costs. The current price of the bin is 11s. 6d., this allowing a margin of profit to the Council for handling and administrative expenses, yet being at the same time considerably lower than the retail price of a similar bin. During 1945, 63 bins were supplied for replacement purposes under this scheme.

The number of houses being dealt with by the scavenging department at the end of 1945 was 5,281, the approximate average cost per house for this service being 19s. 2d. It will, therefore, be seen that despite considerable rises in the cost of labour and overhead charges it has been possible to maintain scavenging costs at a reasonable figure.

Salvage of Waste Materials.

The scavenging staff also make a separate collection from house to house of all forms of waste materials which have any commercial value, and these are subsequently sorted, packed and marketed. A separate vehicle is devoted to this work and the staff now consists entirely of boys or youths, the driver of the vehicle being a youth who was originally employed as a salvage sorter and he is assisted by a boy who helps with the collection, and two other boys who sort the materials and pack them.

The response of the public to the scheme has, from its inception, been very good. Their interest has been stimulated from time to time by periodical drives and exhibitions, house to house canvas by women's voluntary organisations, the distribution of leaflets and book-marks through the public, club and shop libraries, and the exhibition of lantern slides in the local cinemas. We have also been fortunate in obtaining in some parts of the district the services of public spirited women who were enrolled as salvage marshals, the method being for the voluntary worker to supervise a part of a street or a small group of houses in the vicinity of her own home and to undertake to collect or have brought to her own premises the neighbours' salvage. Sacks are provided by the department for the storage of this, and these are collected by the salvage vehicle the same day.

School children have also proved very helpful and every school in the district collects waste paper and has rendered useful assistance in the periodical drives for books, etc. Assistance of this kind considerably helps collection and reduces costs, as it does away with the necessity of the vehicle calling at each house for, in the majority of cases, a negligible quantity of material. I regret to state that since the cessation of hostilities there is little doubt that pubilc interest in salvage has considerably waned, and an increasing quantity of salvage material can be seen in the ashbins.

We have, however, as will be seen from the statement of income below been able to get in an amount of material well up to the average having regard to the fact, of course, that salvage material generally has in the course of years become a diminishing quantity.

In the early part of the year books were still being contributed and forwarded by the department for use of the forces. This source of supply has now disappeared.

During 1945, £481 17s. 1½d. was realised from the sale of waste material, the total operational cost of the collection and disposal of this being £575 16s. 10½d., showing a debit of £93 19s. 9d. on the year's working. This compares with an income of £622 5s. 2d. and an operational cost of £653 5s. 3½d. and a debit of £31 0s. 1½d. for 1944, which was the first year in which it was necessary to show a debit, previous years having shown quite substantial profits, and there is no doubt that the change in the method of collection caused this. It should be realised, however, that material removed as salvage would

normally in any case have to be removed as house refuse, so the service acts in a dual capacity and it does, furthermore, provide employment for local youths. Income from the various sources is shown in the table hereunder:

	£	s.	d.
From sale of paper and cardboard ...	280	3	4½
From sale of rags and matting ...	30	6	3
From sale of scrap metal and tins ...	106	13	10½
From sale of bottles and jars	58	7	9
From sale of non-ferrous metals ...	3	16	0
From sale of bones	2	9	10½
	£481	17	1½

Compared with the previous years, income for some items is down, but scrap metal and tin actually showed an increased income although the market price for these has been stable for some years. The biggest cause of the income drop was paper and cardboard collections, income for this being down some £78 on the previous years working. This is understandable as accumulations of waste paper and cardboard have long since been cleaned up and new material is still in short supply.

Summary of work done by the Sanitary Inspector's Department during the year 1945.

I. Public Health Acts.	Number of informal written Notices by Inspector	Number of Formal Notices by order of Authority	Number of Nuisances abated after Notice
Dw'ling-houses and Schools — Foul Conditions	...	...	...
Dw'ling-houses and Schools — Structural Def'ts	112	...	72
Dw'ling-houses and Schools — Overcrowding	...	...	...
Lodging-houses	...	...	...
Dairies and Milkshops ...	...	...	...
Cowsheds	26	...	26
Bakehouses	...	...	...
Slaughter houses	...	...	...
Ashpits and Privies ...	14	...	12
Deposits of Refuse and Manure	...	..	...
Water Closets	46	...	50
Defective Yard Paving ...	3	...	3
House Drainage — Defective Traps	...	...	...
House Drainage — No disconnection from sewers	...	...	...
House Drainage — Other Faults	30	...	28
Water Supply	51	...	48
Smoke Nuisances	1	...	1
Other Nuisances	...	...	...
Defective Spouts	48	...	50
Provision of Dust Bins ...	102	...	100
Provision of Scullery Sinks ...	6	...	6
Totals	395	...	320

II. Water, Food, and Drugs.	Number	Remarks
Samples of Water taken for Analysis ...	36	
Samples of Water condemned as unfit for use	...	
Seizures of Unwholesome Food ...	...	
Convictions for exposing or selling Unwholesome Food	...	
Samples of Food and Drugs taken for Analysis	150	Milk For advisory purposes
Samples found Adulterated	...	
III. Precautions against Infectious Disease.		
Lots of Infectious Bedding stoved or destroyed	87	
Houses disinfected after Infectious Disease	81	
Schools disinfected after Infectious Disease	1	
Prosecutions for exposure of infected persons or things	...	
Convictions for exposure of infected persons or things	...	
IV. General.		
Number of New Houses erected during year	...	
Number of such Houses occupied during year	...	
Ashpit-privies converted into Ash-closets	...	
Ash-pit privies converted into Water-closets	...	9 Ash-Closets demolished.
Ash-closets converted into Water-closets	9	3 Ash-Closets demolished.
Total number of Water-closets in District	4023	
Total number of Ash-closets in District...	1346	2 Additioaal W.C's provided.
Total number of Ashpit-privies in District	17	

Housing.

During the year under review some progress was made towards the provision of houses. Although no actual building work was carried out, arrangements were made to proceed in the first place with the finishing of houses on the Peat Carr Estate which had been left in an incomplete condition since the outbreak of hostilities, and type plans and layouts for further extensions to the housing sites were considered and adopted.

A survey was made towards the end of the year of the whole of the district with a view to discovering vacant premises which might be requisitioned under the provisions of Circular 2845 of the Ministry of Health for the purpose of providing additional housing accommodation. Two houses were requisitioned, one in Hetton Ward and one in Easington Lane Ward. Both these houses were semi-derelict and a scheme was prepared in each case for extensive reconstruction which included hot water supply and bathroom and other modern amenities, and the work at the Hetton house was nearing completion at the end of the year, work on the house at Easington Lane being commenced early in 1946. In addition two houses at Easington Lane which had been purchased by the Council prior to the war for the purpose of constructing public lavatories were reconditioned and made available for housing accommodation. A number of other properties also received consideration and some of these it is hoped will be dealt with in a similar manner in due course.

There are numerous families living in bad conditions throughout the area, a great number of cases being in areas where Clearance Orders were confirmed and have been in operation for some years, or in areas which were scheduled for clearance or Compulsory Purchase Orders prior to the outbreak of hostilities, but in respect of which Orders were not confirmed. The houses in question were considered unfit for human habitation some years ago and have progressively deteriorated since, they are constantly being re-inspected and every effort made to maintain them reasonably weather-tight, but even without the war-time restrictions with regard to materials and labour the execution of repairs which would make these houses even reasonably fit for human habitation would not be an economic proposition in normal times. It has been possible, however, in many cases to obtain the execution of some repairs and the majority of owners have adopted a reasonable attitude towards the requests of the department in this respect, having regard to the fact that there is no doubt that it will be necessary to use this type of house for habitation for some time yet, and owners have a reasonable chance to obtain reimbursement for their expenditure. It has been the policy of the Council, where condemned houses in a reasonable condition have become vacant, to offer the tenancy of these to the occupiers of similar houses in a worse condition in the same area. This ensures that the very best possible use is being made of the available accommodation, but there is a tendency for this type of house to be in demand as a stepping stone to the early occupation of a Council house, and it is felt that unless the re-letting of this type of property is going to better the conditions

of a tenant in the area it would be advisable to prohibit further reletting and to obtain early demolition of the property. Many owners have in fact preferred to demolish their property as soon as it became empty for the sake of obtaining such material as could be salvaged before it was stolen, as it has unfortunately been found that houses have only to be empty for a short time before trespassers do serious damage, windows being broken and woodwork stolen and fireplaces and lead pipe, etc., removed or destroyed. In this manner 9 houses were demolished during 1945 and the sites cleared.

Whilst it is not, during the present emergency, desirable to make Demolition or other orders affecting the use of houses it was necessary during the year to make Demolition Orders in respect of property known as Robin Inn Cottages. This property comprising 3 tenements was in a very neglected condition and the roof was actually in danger of collapse. Every effort was made before the Orders were considered to get the owner to carry out repairs to make the property safe and habitable, although it must be admitted that this was not an economic proposition. It was eventually decided that the only course to follow was the making of Demolition Orders.

The overcrowding records are kept up to date as far as possible and these are available at any time to provide information with regard to housing accommodation and overcrowding in the district. Actually the department is in possession of complete records with regard to practically every working class house in the district including the number and size of rooms available for living purposes. The war-time years made it difficult, however, to deal effectively with the overcrowding position, due to the continual movement of the population as a result of evacuation arrangements, calls to national service, etc., and it was, therefore, not desirable, or indeed possible in such circumstances to enforce the provisions of the Housing Act with regard to overcrowding. The population is, however, becoming more stabilized, but a fresh factor has arisen by reason of the number of young men in the forces who married girls in the district and have, since demobilisation, come to live with the parents. This has, without doubt, created much overcrowding, particularly in the Council's housing schemes, which did not exist pre-war. It is unfortunate that no houses were built prior to the war purely to deal with the situation which existed even at this time, such houses were projected but the outbreak of hostilities interfered with the progress of the scheme, and the problem has been further accentuated by the natural growth of families in the intervening years.

The housing position at the end of the year may be briefly summarised as follows:

Number of families still occupying houses which were subject to orders made prior to the war	109
Number of families occupying houses which had been scheduled for clearance prior to the war but where formal action was incomplete	276
Number of families living under overcrowded conditions	321
Total number of families affected	706

The department was, towards the end of the year, given the job of investigating all housing applications with a view to assesssing the need of each applicant and recommending the Council as to the order of priority which should be given to the case. There are some 1,300 (one thousand, three hundred) applications in hand, and these are being augmented daily by fresh applications from demobilised ex-service men. There is no doubt that judicious weeding will eliminate a good number of applications, and when slum clearance is again in progress many persons whose names appear on the housing lists will be re-housed in this category. A great amount of overcrowding will be eliminated by the enforcing of exchanges between tenants who are occupying large houses and have no family and others who are occupying small houses and have large families. This can be quite readily done in the Council's housing schemes where many such cases exist, it has been tried in the past but the full powers vested in the Council to deal with the position have never been used. It is found, unfortunately, that quite a number of people who are living in a house too small for their needs prefer to put up with the inconvenience and pay the smaller rent, in the present times of high wages and having regard to the reasonable rentals of even the largest Council houses, this attitude should not be tolerated.

A further factor affecting the position is that at the present time, when decorating materials are difficult to obtain and expensive, tenants are naturally reluctant to quit a clean house and undertake the task of cleaning and redecorating another even if this provides them with more spacious accommodation. The position has to be faced and it is very desirable to eliminate, where possible, all these cases by exchanges even if they have to be enforced, rather than to build additional houses. It is estimated that 1,000 houses will more or less meet the needs of the district. A higher figure might be given, but the time might arrive when accommodation provided by the Council will reach saturation point unless caution in this direction is exercised. At the moment the Council still have available a number of sites which were acquired before the war, there is little doubt that it will be necessary to purchase further sites to complete the schemes, in fact it would be very desirable, wherever possible, to group the houses in fairly large communities, this it is felt will benefit the amenities of the neighbourhood and should tend to keep administrative costs down, but it should be remembered, when further sites are considered, that it was decided, prior to the war, in connection with further slum clearance, that the schemes to be dealt with in the future should, in the majority of cases, comprise Compulsory Purchase areas. This was felt to be necessary owing to the fact that the proposed Clearance Areas were in the majority of cases adjacent to the main road running through the district and the redevelopment of the areas affected was necessary to preserve amenities. Therefore sites are available here which, whilst they will not provide accommodation for as large a number of houses as those pulled down, will effect the total requirements with regard to sites. Many of the sites mentioned are in fact not sufficiently deep to provide accommodation for the larger type of houses, but are very suitable for the smaller types for the accommodation of aged persons, and the provision

of a good number of this type of house will appreciably help to solve the problem, as there is little doubt that quite a number of aged couples are occupying houses which can be utilised for larger families, and they will be glad of the opportunity to obtain the small modern type of house built to let at a low rental to aged persons.

To obtain necessary repairs to property, it was found desirable, as a last resort, to serve statutory notices under Section 9 of the Housing Act, 1930, with respect to seven houses. In three cases, the work had to be finally carried out by the Council in default of the owner, in the remaining four cases the owners carried out the work themselves.

Housing Conditions.

Housing Statistics for the year 1945.

1. Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year:

(1)(a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	515
(b) Number of Inspections made for the purpose ...	1407
(2)(a) Number of Dwelling-houses (included under sub head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidation Regulations, 1925 and 1932	11
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose...	32
(3) Number of Dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	21
(4) Number of Dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	310

2. Remedy of Defects during the year without Service of formal Notices:

Number of defective Dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	256

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year:

A.—Proceedings under sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936:

(1) Number of Dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs ...	7

(2) Number of Dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:

(a) By owners 4

(b) By Local Authority in default of owners 3

B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts:

(1) Number of Dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied 439

(2) Number of Dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices: —

(a) By owners —

(b) By Local Authority in default of owners —

C.—Proceedings under sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936:

(1) Number of Dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made 3

(2) Number of Dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders 2

D.—Proceedings under section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936:

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made —

(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit —

4. Housing Act 1936, Part IV — Overcrowding:

(a)(1) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year 206

(2) Number of families dwelling therein 321

(3) Number of persons dwelling therein 1384

(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year 245

(c)(1) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year 4

(2) Number of persons concerned in such cases ... 19

(d) Number of cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding —

Shops Acts.

The Chief Sanitary Inspector also acts as Inspector of Shops and the shops throughout the area were regularly inspected and generally were found to comply with the requirements of the Acts regarding sanitary accommodation, heating, washing facilities and other amenities for the well-being of persons engaged in and about the premises. No infringements of the orders governing closing hours or the working hours of assistants were observed during the period under review. The curtailed hours made necessary by the blackout during the winter months in war-time have been more or less adopted as standard now that things have reverted to normal, and the general short supply of goods and labour difficulties have caused the majority of shop-keepers to adopt even shorter opening hours than those laid down by the orders, a position which, of course, operates to the benefit of the assistants. It was necessary in three cases during the year to serve informal notices requiring improvement of sanitary accommodation, etc., at shops. These were all complied with, in one case, a considerable scheme of reconstruction being carried out.

Tents, Vans, Sheds and Camping Sites.

The district is fortunate in having no tents, vans or sheds used for dwelling purposes, nor are any sites habitually used for camping. Certain sites are periodically occupied by showmen as fairgrounds, and these are supervised during the time of their occupation, and arrangements made for scavenging, etc. No trouble has been experienced with regard to these sites, which have always been left tidy and in a sanitary condition.

Swimming Baths and Pools.

The Urban District has no public or privately owned swimming baths although such an amenity is greatly needed. There is a small open pool attached to one of the local Boys' Clubs and this at one time proved to be a great attraction and was generally maintained in a satisfactory sanitary condition, but owing, I believe, to difficulties in upkeep, this pool has fallen into disuse.

Schools.

The sanitary conditions maintained in schools throughout the area are generally found to be of a very high standard, and the department is indebted to teachers for their co-operation at all times when enquiries regarding infectious diseases or scabies have been necessary. It was not necessary during the year to close any school, but in the case of one small school, owing to the prevalence of a mild type of diphtheria amongst the pupils there, resort was made to systematic swabbing of the children and a number of carriers were discovered. The thorough disinfection of the premises was also carried out by the Health Department.

Public Houses, Halls and Cinemas.

These premises were systematically inspected during the year and certificates as to the sanitary conditions found were issued where necessary for the guidance of the Justices

at the Brewster Sessions. The premises have generally been maintained in a good state of repair having regard to the difficulties experienced in getting work done, but, fortunately, just prior to the outbreak of war the whole of the premises of this nature throughout the district were systematically overhauled and in some cases rebuilt. It was necessary, however, with regard to two public houses to draw the attention of the owners to the necessity for improvements. The work required in these cases is extensive as the houses have been allowed to get into disrepair owing to the desire of the owners to transfer the licences. Nothing has yet been done to improve the conditions here, but it is hoped that the matter will be settled in the near future.

Food Inspection.

Food stuffs in the shops were inspected regularly, a large amount being dealt with, and as a result considerable quantities of tinned foodstuffs, bacon, butter, and other perishable commodities were condemned as unfit for human consumption, or by arrangement with the local food office, where possible, licences to sell ration free were issued in order that food might be marketed before it became totally unfit, and in some cases commodities were diverted to bake-houses or canteens to ensure immediate use. Generally speaking, so far as tinned foods are concerned, it must be said that a large proportion is lost due to damage in transit owing to rough handling and inadequate packing, but towards the end of the year under review, whilst tinned foods coming into the shops deminished in quantity, some improvement was observed in the packing. The particulars of food stuffs condemned are as follows:

19 lbs. 9 oz. butter; 6 lbs. lard; 67 lbs. cheese; 60 eggs; 60 lbs. bacon; 34 lbs. ham; 13—6 lbs., 9—12 oz. tins Canadian pork loaf; 3—6 lb. tins Canadian ham loaf; 24—6 lb., 3—2½ lb., 16—12 oz. tins pork luncheon meat; 3—1½ lb. tins pork sausage meat; 4—6 lb. tins ox tongue; 2—1 lb. tins lambs tongues; 3—6 lb., 1—1 lb. tins lunch tongues; 52—1 lb. tins stewed steak; 1—6 lb., 10—2½ lbs., 25—12 oz. tins chopped ham; 1—4 lb. tin pressed brisket; 5 jars meat paste; 1—1 lb. tin meat & vegetables; 94—14½ oz., 12—13 oz. tins evaporated milk; 1—14 oz. tin of full cream sweetened milk; 4—1⅞ pt., 2—1¾ pt. tins full cream sweetened milk; 5—1⅞ pt. tins machine skimmed milk; 4—2 lb., 10—1 lb. 14 oz., 80—1 lb. tins baked beans; 18—1 lb. 15 oz. tins pork and beans; 6—1 lb. tins natural beans; 13—A1 tall, 1—A2½, 1—10 oz. tins peas; 5—½ lb., 3—¼ lb. tins Grade I salmon; 1—½ lb. tin Grade II salmon; 1—15 oz., 2—½ lb. tins Grade III salmon; 2—17 oz., 172—1 lb., 18—15 oz., 13—14 oz. tins pilchards; 1—16 oz., 4—15 oz., 1—14 oz., 1—7 oz. tins herrings; 1—1 lb., 1—14½ oz., 1—5 oz., 1—3½ oz., 19—3¼ oz. tins sardines; 7—7 oz. tins shrimps; 2—15 oz. tins mackerel; 2—3½ oz. tins chinnards; 44 doz. fishcakes; 1—6½ oz. tin Windsor soup; 1 small size tin soup; 1 tin Ulster broth; 1—19 oz. tin mixed vegetables; 6—1 lb. jars pickled cabbage; 6—12 oz. pkts. corn flakes; 1—16 oz. pkt. oats; 10 pkts. gravy salt; 2 boxes oranges; 1½ cases apples; 80 lbs. prunes; 84 lbs. dates; 5—2 lb. tins marmalade; 1—1 lb. jar jam; 3½ lbs. assorted wrapped toffees; 5½ lbs. chocolate bars.

The imposition of centralised slaughtering immediately following the outbreak of war put the local slaughtering houses into disuse, and apart from the occasional slaughter of pigs, which are killed by farmers or smallholders for their own consumption, or isolated cases of casualities which require emergency slaughter, no food animals were slaughtered in the district during the year. It was felt desirable, however, owing to any emergency which might arise due to enemy action, that the local slaughterhouses should be maintained in readiness for use, and the licences were therefore renewed annually as in previous years, and for the same reason the licenced slaughtermen on the register were also given the opportunity of renewing their slaughtering licences. The majority of them availed themselves of this as many of them are still engaged from time to time in slaughtering at the central slaughterhouse and some who were doing other work appreciated the benefit of continuing to be licenced slaughtermen. The number of slaughterhouses on the register at the end of 1945 was 15 and the number of slaughtermen holding licences from this authority was 30. The slaughterhouses and butchers' shops were, as a matter of routine, still regularly inspected and were found to be maintained in good structural order and cleanly condition, it only being necessary in a few cases to give a reminder regarding the periodical lime-washing. The carcases of the following food animals were examined during the year and found to be sound, namely: 22 pigs.

The cessation of hostilities brought about the dissolution of the squads which had been formed to deal with the decontamination of food stuffs which might be affected by poison gas or other enemy action. The health department was responsible for the organisation and training of these and ample equipment was available to deal with any emergency, sites and buildings being earmarked for immediate use should the need arise. Actually throughout the area all the larger shops had some representation on their staff who had been trained for this work, although, unfortunately, owing to call up for national service many of those so trained had to leave the district At all times, however, the pool of volunteers available was well in excess of the basic number allocated to the area for this purpose, and I would take this opportunity of recording my appreciation of the whole hearted co-operation of the shopkeepers and owners of sites and buildings and of the enthusiasm of the unpaid volunteers which made it possible during the difficult war-time years to maintain an efficient service which was capable of meeting any emergency.

Milk and Dairies.

During the year under review regular inspections of the cow sheds and dairies were carried out and periodical samples were taken from producers and the roundsmen of the milk pool for bacteriological examination. The samples are taken for purely advisory purposes and no prosecutions were undertaken with regard to the results, in fact none were necessary, as, with few exceptions, the results indicated that a general high standard was being maintained. Where a sub-standard result was reported the matter was investigated and an endeavour made to get an improvement in the miking technique, the instruc-

tions to the producer or dairyman being followed up by further samples to check results. Wherever possible an endeavour is made to take a complete batch of samples as closely as possible together to ensure consistent weather conditions as this considerably affects the results. It is gratifying to observe that interest in milk production amongst producers in the district was stimulated during the year. Several producers increased the size of their herds, using a higher grade of cattle for this purpose. One producer found it necessary for this reason to increase his byre accommodation and submitted plans for a modern byre, the construction of which was commenced towards the end of 1945. Two other producers installed modern milking machines and these are fairly general in use now. Owing to labour shortage and the vastly increased amount of land now under cultivation it is very difficult for farmers to maintain consistently good results, particularly where the milk business is not big enough to maintain a staff solely for dairy work. Under rush conditions, particularly in the early morning, dairy technique is very likely to be scamped and as many milking machines have been installed to save labour, trouble has been caused in a number of cases by the insufficient sterilization of these, both because sufficient time has not been allowed for the task and also because owing to the number of rubber parts about these machines, which are expensive and in short supply, and which rapidly deteriorate where sterilization is effectively and frequently carried out, there is a tendency to cut the process. Trouble was experienced in the past also with the older type of machines which were not so easily cleansed and some of which, in fact, had the tendency of introducing dirt into the milk, but these have now, fortunately, been eliminated. The general indication is, however, that a good standard of cleanliness and dairy technique has been maintained, and some farmers who previously regarded milk production as a side line are now taking a serious interest in the matter. A great aid to cleanliness, particularly in the early morning during the winter months, has been the almost general provision of electric light in the byres. Wartime difficulties brought about by a drastic change in milk distribution, and to save labour and transport a dairymen's pool was formed to deal with the distribution of milk throughout the district. This, unfortunately, resulted in the introduction of certain milks from outside sources which have proved far from satisfactory, particularly in the summer months when complaints regarding the bad keeping qualities of the milk were widespread. The introduction of such milks into a district where large quantities of milk of accredited standard are produced and sent out to pasteurisation plants is, to put it mildly, unfortunate, as some of the outside milk comes from considerable distances and before it reaches the consumer is days old. The local Co-operative Society have a modern milk depot with cold chamber in the Hetton Downs district and pasteurised milk in bottles is stored here before delivery. This may be considered an ideal method of milk storage. It was necessary during the year to take action with regard to the Co-operative Society milk storage depot at Easington Lane. The building used for this purpose was found to be quite unsuitable and following action by the department considerable reconstruction

work was undertaken, and a satisfactory storage depot provided. The year saw an increase in the amount of milk delivered in bottles. Prior to the war this method of delivery was fairly general, but lapsed considerably in later years, largely owing to the difficulties in obtaining bottles. It may be considered an ideal method of delivery, and it certainly is, provided the bottles are adequately cleansed. It was necessary to deal with a number of complaints regarding dirty bottles and whilst it is appreciated that where the consumer rinses the bottle before return the work at the bottle washing depot is considerably eased, yet it is felt that if the bottle is returned with a film of milk on it the dairyman is at least reassured that milk was the last liquid which it contained. It has been found from experience that milk bottles are used for diverse purposes, some unmentionable, and only adequate cleansing in a properly equipped washing and sterilizing plant can make these fit for re-use.

During the year 150 samples of milk were submitted for examination and 107 of these were found to comply with the standard prescribed for accredited milk, the local producers milks being in almost every case satisfactory. The number of producers on the register at the end of the year was 12, but as the Dairymen's Association absorbed all local retailers only this organisation and the Co-operative Societies, the latter dealing entirely in pasteurised milk, were retailing in the area. Before the formation of the Association the number of retailers on the register was 18. During 1945 6 distributors supplementary licences under the Milk (Special Designations) Order were issued for the sale by retail of accredited milks in the district. The majority of these were in respect of pasteurised milk retailed by the local Co-operative Societies.

Factories and Workshops.

Factories, workshops, shops and offices were regularly inspected with a view to obtaining compliance with the main Act and the various Orders made thereunder. The following table shows the amount of work carried out by the department in this respect.

1—Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors.

Premises	Number of		
	Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Factories with mechanical power	17	4	...
Factories without mechanical power	29	11	...
†Other Premises under the Act (including works of building and engineering construction but not including out-workers' premises).	9	...	...
†Electrical Stations should be reckoned as factories Total	55	15	...

2—Defects found.

Particulars	Number of Defects			Number of defects in respect of which Prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Want of cleanliness (S1) ...	7	7	...	...
Overcrowding (S2)	...	...	...	...
Unreasonable Temperature(S3)	4	4	...	...
Inadequate ventilation (S4) ...	2	2	...	...
Inef'ctive drainage of floors(S6)	1	1	...	...
Sanitary Conveniences (S7):				
Insufficient	2	2	...	...
Unsuitable or defective ...	...	...	...	...
Not separate for sexes ...	...	...	...	...
Other offences (Not including offences relating to Home Work or offences under the Sections mentioned ir the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories & Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order 1921, and re-enacted in the Third Schedule to the Factories Act, 1937.)	...	...	...	...
Total	16	16	...	...

Bakehouses.

At the end of 1945 there were 6 retail bakehouses in the district. Periodical inspections were made of these, although so far as bread is concerned very little baking is done nowadays, most of the bread being brought in from factory bakehouses. It was found that a satisfactory standard of cleanliness was being maintained but it was necessary on occasion to draw the attention of some proprietors to the requirements of the Acts with regard to the periodical cleansing of the premises and these intimations received prompt attention.

Eradication of Bed Bugs and Vermin.

During the year under review action was taken for the eradication of bugs and other vermin in the undermentioned premises:

(a) Council Houses 32
(b) Private Houses 39

The majority of premises were only infested with beetles but a few were infested by bed bugs and of these only in one or two cases to a serious extent. All were successfully disinfested after treatment by powder in the case of beetles and by fumigation and spraying with an approved insecticide in the case of bugs. It was necessary in the isolated cases, which were badly infested, to go to a considerable amount of work involving the stripping of skirtings, architraves, picture rails, etc., before successful clearance could be guaranteed. Infested premises are generally treated on 3 occasions, firstly by fumigation to eradicate existing vermin and to make the premises reasonably fit for the householder or workmen to enter to strip the walls; secondly to kill vermin which have subsequently incubated; and thirdly to ensure positive eradication. It is found, however, that even following these precautions there is no certainty that the premises are cleared especially when the operations are carried out in very cold waether when the pests are dormant and hidden deep in crevices in the walls. The tenant is therefore expected to make some effort to prevent reinfestation and is instructed accordingly. Subsequent visits are made to ensure that reinfestation has not taken place. The spraying insecticides at present available are very effective and rapid in action. They also possess considerable powers of penetration, but owing to their nature they are of necessity of a volatile nature and evaporate fairly rapidly, there being, therefore, no lasting effect. During the war years, however, scientific investigations have developed insecticides which have a persistent effect and these, used in conjunction with the old type which has an immediate lethal effect but little persistence, are proving very effective

The work of disinfestation has been made somewhat easier owing to the shortage of wall paper consequent on current conditions, as positive results are never certain on papered walls, particularly where this covered defective wall plaster. The work of disinfestation would be considerably eased also if woodwork was, as far as possible, eradicated from the interior. The present day practice of using ceiling board for ceilings

with sometimes open joints between panels, covered by a lath or tape, and often finished with a scotia moulding round the joint between the wall and ceiling tends to provide excellent lodgement for vermin, particularly after shrinkage takes place, and also it is felt that many types of ceiling boards definitely encourage vermin. The present day tendency also to utilise any available space for cupboard room, whilst beneficial in many respects, will definitely create difficulties where houses become infested, particularly if the cupboards are not soundly constructed. Probably the greatest cause of infestation, however, and this may occur in the cleanest houses, is the importation of second-hand furniture, in particular upholstered articles and old pictures, into the household. Many householders are more or less forced nowadays, owing to the shortage of new furniture, to furnish from the sale rooms, and such furniture, if infested, can quickly cause serious infestation if steps are not promptly taken, and eradication of vermin in these circumstances is very difficult without doing serious damage to the article infested.

Rodent Control.

During 1945 work was continued by the Health Department with the administration of the Rats and Mice Destruction Order. Your Surveyor's Department dealt with the sewers in 1944 and the maintenance treatment was carried out in 1945, 416 manholes being baited, the recorded takes being 222. The Health Department dealt with dwelling houses and shops and 70 complaints of rat and mice infestations were investigated and dealt with, it being necessary in some cases to carry out extensive work in this connection.

The Regulations permit the Council to charge householders for work carried out, but the Council decided so far as the ordinary householder was concerned and where the work was not extensive no charge should be made, but in certain cases where a great amount of work had to be done, e.g. on Colliery premises, a canteen, and Co-operative stores, the cost of the work was recovered from the owners. The Council's own premises, e.g. refuse tips, etc., were systematically treated when necessary.

In view of the wide publicity given to Rodent Control and the fact that complaints were asked for, the number of complaints received were not great so far as this district was concerned. They were all dealt with and there was every indication at the end of the year that the vermin population of the district was considerably reduced. The poisons in use are Zinc Phosphide, Arsenic and Red Squills, the two former being varied in use as the rodents became poison-shy and the latter polson being used where baiting had to take place on premises where other animals were likely to have access to the poison, although this possibility was guarded against by the use of special bait boxes. In these circumstances also traps were resorted to, and, where the surroundings permitted, gasing was carried out with Cymag gas, this method proving very effective but being dangerous to animals and human beings. The Council is covered by Insurance against any claims for accidents but no such claim has yet been received.

Prevalence of, and Control over Infectious and other Diseases.

During the year 1945 some 206 cases of infectious diseases, including all forms of Tuberculosis, were notified as occuring in the district. This shows a decrease on the figure for 1944—which was 637. There were 63 cases of measles and 28 of whooping cough, as compared with 424 measles and 39 whooping cough in 1944.

Scarlet Fever.

There were 33 cases of Scarlet Fever in the district compared with 54 in 1944.

Of these 21 were isolated in hospital. The district is not particularly suitable for home nursing of such infectious diseases since in many cases it is completely impossible to give a sick person a bedroom to his or herself. For the same reason it has been found impracticable to shorten the duration of stay in hospital since the patient cannot be guaranteed a separate bed, etc., on discharge. Return cases are practically unknown when patients are isolated for five weeks, but more frequently occurred when the stay in hospital was shortened, or if the patient was released early when nursed at home.

The case incidence for the district is 1.80 per 1000 population, and that for England and Wales being 1.89.

The case incidence for the various wards is 2.01 Hetton, 2.61 Hetton Downs, .94 Easington Lane, and 1.40 for Moorsley and Rainton, each per 1000 population.

Diphtheria.

There were 33 cases of diphtheria in the district during 1945 as compared with 18 cases in 1944. 33 cases were isolated in the Rainton Bridge Isolation Hospital.

A small epidemic occurred in Moorsley Village late in October and November. The School Medical Officer, at my request, swabbed the throats of practically all the children and staff in the school and some five carriers of virulent diphtheria germs were found. These were isolated in hospital until they

were free from infection and all the cases of diphtheria were treated. Following the removal of all carriers from school the incidence of diphtheria disappeared entirely.

Some of the cases were acutely ill on admission but there were no deaths. Antitoxin is supplied free to doctors for use in their practices, and advantage is taken of this service, since it is frequently given in cases of doubt whilst waiting for the bacteriological report. It may be obtained at the Health Department.

The County Council pay for the examination of swabs which are sent by medical practioners to the Public Health Laboratory, Armstrong College, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

The case incidence of diphtheria in the district was 1.8 as compared with 0.46 for England and Wales.

The case incidence in the Wards is Hetton 1.21, Hetton Downs 1.04, Easington Lane .36 and Rainton and Moorsley 8.92 per 1000 population.

Diphtheria Immunisation.

In the year under consideration in this report (1945), 207 children under 5 years and 81 between 5 and 15 years were treated, the position at the 31st December, 1945, being that approximately 29.5 per cent. of children under 5 years and 80.6 per cent. of those between 5 and 15 years had received treatment.

During the year 33 cases of diphtheria were notified; 27 being under 15 years of age, six of whom had been immunised —3 in 1941, 1 in 1942 and 2 in 1943. No immunised child died from diphtheria. It is now definitely recognised that immunity begins to wane through time and it is desirable that children who have previously been treated should have at least a single injection any time three years after the first treatment.

Influenza.

Mild cases were fairly numerous as usual at the beginning and end of the year, whilst one death was certified as being due to this cause.

Measles and Whooping Cough.

No local action has been taken in the use of measles serum for prevention or attenuation of the disease.

A survey of the notifications of this disease during the past four years has been made.

During 1942, up to the middle of October only 20 cases had been notified and in no week up to the 17th October had more than 3 cases been notified in a week. In the following week the number notified was 15 and there was a steady increase every other week until the greatest number being 52 was notified during the week ended 12th December. A noteworthy drop occurred and continued during the early months of 1943, until after the 10th April, 1943, never more than 4 cases were notified weekly and frequently less, with the exception of one week in August when there were 9 cases. From the 25th September, 1943 until 8th April, 1944 no cases were notified. From 9th April, 1944 to 2nd Sept., 1944, 32 cases were notfied and after this notifications began to show a marked increase each alternate week until November, 1944, when 53 cases were notified during the week ended 4th November, 51 cases during the week ended 18th November, and 53 for the last week of the month. From the beginning of 1945 the number of cases remained low, the highest number notified in any one week after the 6th January being 4 cases.

There is definite evidence of the much larger number of cases in the last 3 and the first 3 months of any year and of the tendency to epidemics occurring in two yearly cycles.

Considerable difficulty is encountered in the control of the spread of measles owing to its great infectivity during the few days preceding the rash when the parents of the children think the patient is only suffering from a common cold and infection has been spread before the diagnosis is made.

It is of great importance that when a child is suffering from measles it should be isolated so far as practicable from other children since complications may occur in this disease which are of grave import. Also parents who know that their children, who have not previously suffered from measles, have been in contact with a case should watch them very carefully especially during the third week after contact and isolate them if they should show symptons, bleary eyes, " running " nose and cough, until it is certain after about four days time by the absence of rash that the case is not one of measles.

It is also desirable that brothers or sisters who have not

previously had measles should be kept from school especially during the third week after exposure if a case of measles occurs in their home.

There is no doubt that hospital treatment in complicated cases of measles or whooping cough is often of the greatest value. When accommodation is available in the Isolation Hospital these cases can be admitted.

Pneumonia and Erysipelas.

The number of cases of pneumonia and erysipelas notified showed a decrease, there being 20 cases of pneumonia and 4 cases of erysipelas notified during 1945, as against 51 and 12 respectively in 1944. The case rate for pneumonia and erysipelas and the distribution thereof is shown in the tables hereafter.

There were 4 deaths directly due to pneumonia and some in which it was a contributory cause.

Notifiable Disease during the Year 1945.

The incidence of infectious diseases, other than tuberculosis, as notified in the district during the period under consideration, the number of cases which received treatment in hospital, and the number of deaths from such infectious diseases is shown in the following table.

Notifiable Diseases (other than Tuberculosis) during 1945.

Disease	Total Cases Notified	Cases Admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths
Smallpox	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	33	21	—
Diphtheria	33	33	—
Enteric Fever (includ. Paratyphoid)	1	1	1
Puerperal Fever	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	2	2	—
Erysipelas	4	—	—
Pneumonia	20	—	4
Ophthalmia neonatorum	1	—	—
TOTALS	94	57	5

The following table shows the following important facts, viz.: the age incidence of the cases of each of the various diseases including all forms of tuberculosis, the sex and age incidence of cases of pulmonary and non-pulmonary tuberculosis, and the incidence of each disease in every Ward.

Cases of Infectious Diseases during 1945—Showing Age Incidence and Distribution.

Notifiable Disease	Number of Cases Notified													Total No. of Cases Notified in Each Ward						Cases Removed to Hospital.	No. per 1000 Population.
	At Ages—Years												Total	Hetton	Hetton Downs	Easington L.	M'sley & R'ton		Total		
	Under 1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-35	35-45	45-65	65 and over									
Scarlet Fever	1	1	1	3	1	18	2	4	2	...	...	...	33	10	15	5	3	...	33	21	1.8
Diphtheria	...	...	...	2	1	14	10	3	3	...	...	...	33	6	6	2	19	...	33	33	1.8
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	2	2	0.10
Pneumonia	4	2	3	2	...	2	...	...	5	...	1	1	20	1	5	12	2	...	20	...	1.09
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	4	1	1	1	1	...	4	...	0.21
Pulmonary Tuberculosis } *Male* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	3	1	9	2	3	3	1	...	9	...	0.49
Pulmonary Tuberculosis } *Female* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	4	2	1	..	1	...	4	...	0.21
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis } *Male* ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	..	..	3	1	1	1	...	...	3	...	0.16
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis } *Female* ...	..	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	..	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	0.10
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	0.05
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	3	1	...	1	1	...	3	3	0.16
Typhoid Fever	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	..	..	1	...	...	1	1	0.05
Small Pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dysentery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	5	10	11	11	9	14	2	1	...	...	...	...	63	10	16	26	11	...	63	...	3.45
Whooping Cough ...	2	5	3	7	3	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	5	16	2	5	...	28	...	1.53
Para-Typhoid Fever ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute Encephlitis Lethargica	.	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	13	18	18	25	14	58	15	12	20	4	7	2	206	41	65	56	44	...	206	60	11.20

New Cases of Mortality during 1945.

13 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis, being 9 males and 4 females were notified or came to notice during the year, also 5 cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis being 3 males and 2 females. In 1944 there were 15 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis being 6 males and 9 females, and 10 cases of non-pulmonary forms, being 4 males and 6 females, notified.

The following table shows the distribution of pulmonary and non-pulmonary cases of tuberculosis noted in 1945 according to sex and ward.

Ward	Pulmonary Tuberculosis		Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis		Totals
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Hetton ...	2	2	1	1	6
Hetton Downs	3	1	1	1	6
Eas. Lane ...	3	0	1	0	4
Moorsley & Rainton	1	1	0	0	2
Totals ...	9	4	3	2	18

The following table shows the various age-periods, for males and females, at which the new cases were notified and when death occurred, as compiled from local statistics.

Age Period	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1 year ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—2 ,, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2—3 ,, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3—4 ,, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4—5 ,, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—10 ,, ...	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
10—15 ,, ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
15—25 ,, ...	2	3	1	—	—	4	—	—
25—35 ,, ...	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	1
35—45 ,, ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45—65 ,, ...	3	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
65 and over ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ...	9	4	3	2	2	4	—	1

Site of Lesions in Non-Pulmonary Cases.

2 glands of neck, 1 abdomen, 1 ankle joint, 1 foot.

Notification of Tuberculosis.

This seems to have been greatly improved within the past few years. Practitioners realise it is a duty and the patient or friends have learnt that notification is actually to help them since the sooner the County authorities know, the sooner they can help in treatment.

Examination of Sputa.

Sputa specimens are examined in the Public Health Laboratory, Newcastle, the County Council paying the charge therefor.